



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

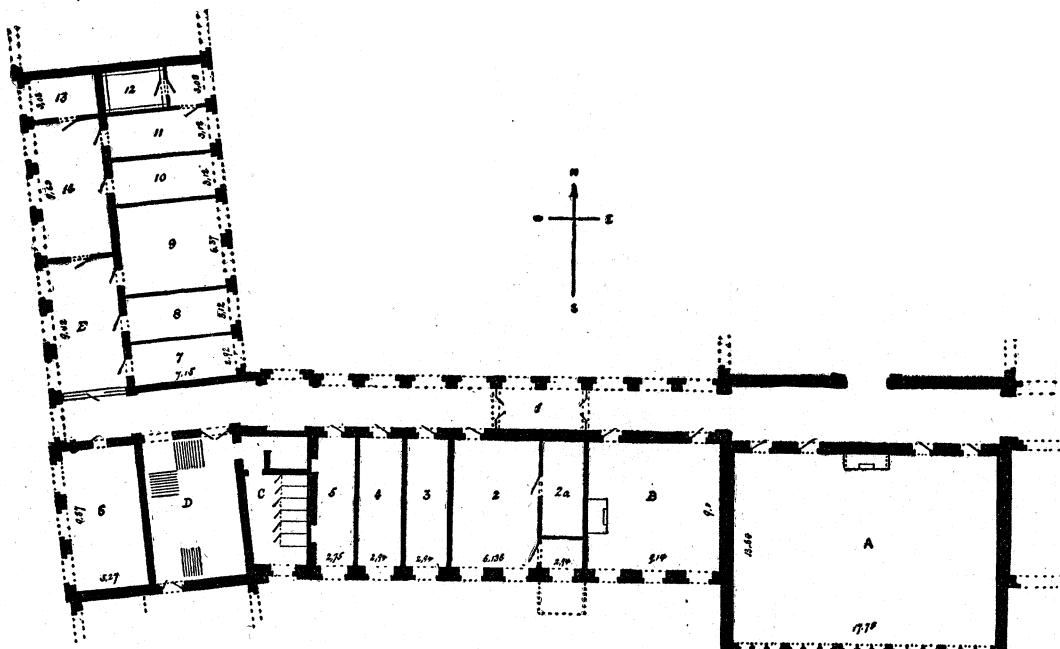
JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT LEIPZIG.

THE accompanying plan, published by kind permission of Prof. Wundt, shows the arrangement and dimensions* of the new rooms into which the Leipzig *Institut für experimentelle Psychologie* has recently moved. Of these rooms, situated on the second floor of the magnificent stone structure now being completed for the University, only those on the west side face the street; the others open on large quiet courts, and thus offer the seclusion so necessary for undis-

from the batteries of the laboratory and from the general city current. They can also be darkened if need be. The other eighteen or more rooms are likewise provided with both kinds of electric current, and by means of a central switchboard can be electrically interconnected in such groups as the special investigations require.

Rooms 1 to 5 are arranged more particularly for experiments in optics, room 1 having north light, while the others open toward the south. No. 2a is the dark room, and adjoining it to the south is its small



turbed experiment. At the same time, the entire set of rooms, except the two lecture halls marked A and B on the plan, are shut off from the rest of the building in which they are situated and are accessible only to members of the *Institut*.

These lecture rooms, with a seating capacity of 420 and 117 respectively, are fully equipped for purposes of demonstration. They are electrically supplied both

antechamber provided with an outside platform upon which the heliostat or similar instruments may be placed. No. 3 is the Director's Room. In rooms Nos. 4 and 5 are kept various pieces of optical apparatus, for instance, the large perimeter and Helmholtz's double spectroscope. The spaces farther to the west, marked C and D, are occupied by closets and the stairs leading to the laboratory.

The meetings for the introductory course

* In meters.

by Dr. Meumann, as well as all formal assemblies of the members of the *Institut*, are held in room 6. Here, too, are the central batteries and the larger pieces of apparatus for demonstration. On the other side of the corridor is the cloak room, marked E, serving also as a storeroom for the charts and diagrams used in the lectures. No. 7 is the First Assistant's room.

Rooms 8 to 12 are arranged more especially for work in acoustics. In No. 8, for instance, the large phonometer is set up as a fixture. In room 9 are placed various acoustic instruments; the room is, moreover, connected by telephone with No. 12. Rooms 10 and 11 are for a variety of uses, for chronometric work, or for experiments such as those on '*Zeitsinn*.' Next to room 11 is a small protective antechamber leading to No. 12, the silent room with double partitions and doors. Besides the transmission of sound by telephone, these acoustic rooms permit direct air communication by means of lead pipes. In some cases the pipes are bent around an intermediate room, passing, for instance, from No. 9 around No. 10 to No. 11. In others the pipes pass without bend, directly from one room to the other.

In room 13 are lockers for tools and for chemicals. No. 14 is the well-lighted library and reading room.

GEORGE M. STRATTON.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

THE Fourteenth Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union convened in Cambridge, Mass., Monday evening, November 9th. The business meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Charles F. Batchelder. The public sessions, lasting three days, were held in the Nash lecture room of the University Museum, commencing Tuesday, November 10th.

William Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass.,

was reelected President; Dr. C. Hart Merriam and Mr. Robert Ridgway, of Washington, Vice-Presidents; John H. Sage, of Portland, Conn., Secretary; Wm. Dutcher, of New York, Treasurer; Charles F. Batchelder, Major Chas. Bendire, Frank M. Chapman, Chas. B. Cory, Drs. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., A. K. Fisher and L. Stejneger, members of the Council. One active and seventy-eight associate members were elected.

By a change in the by-laws ex-Presidents of the Union are now *ex-officio* members of the Council.

Mr. Wm. Dutcher, Chairman of the Committee on 'Protection of North American Birds,' read an interesting and most valuable report of the work done by his committee during the past year. This report will be published in *The Auk* and reprinted as a separate pamphlet.

The Union was honored by the presence of Miss Maria R. Audubon, granddaughter of the renowned naturalist. In her behalf Dr. Elliott Coues exhibited some recently discovered manuscript journals of John James Audubon, including the one giving an account of his famous trip up the Missouri river. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Audubon for her kindness in allowing the manuscript to be seen.

Under the title 'Ornithological Publications, Present and Prospective,' Dr. Elliott Coues laid before the Union an advance copy of the 'Report of the World's Fair Ornithological Congress,' and stated that he was engaged in the preparation of a new edition of his 'Key to North American Birds.' He also mentioned other works that would soon be given to the public.

A prominent feature of the Congress was the open-air talk by Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, demonstrating his theory of the principles of protective coloration.

Mr. Thayer placed three sweet potatoes, or objects of corresponding shape and size, horizontally on a wire a few inches above